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Manual of Empirical Psychology, by G. A. LINDNER, translated by Charles DeGarmo, Ph. D. Boston, 1889. pp. 274.

Although the author is still a professor at Prague and sanctioned and prefaced this translation, and although dreams, insanity, mesmerism, the will, ego, senses, etc., etc., are all given paragraphs or chapters, the book bears no trace of anything done in these or any other psychological field for the last twenty-five years. Nothing can be more helpful to teachers than knowledge of the facts and conclusions reached within this most productive period concerning memory, attention, association, habit, senses, muscles and will, psychic time, psychogenesis, the incipient neuroses so common in the school room, the momentous phenomena of adolescence, etc., but from cover to cover there is not a hint of a single one of these things. That a bright American teacher after studying pedagogy two years in Germany should call this little Herbartian primer a "great and good book," shows how far German pedagogues are behind the best in their own land and line, and how grievously American teachers who go abroad to study educational philosophy need competent direction where to go and what and how to study. That Herbartianism, the fundamental conception of which is that all psychic activity consists in working over ideas (*Bearbeitung der Begriffe*) should from its very completeness become so stagnant and barren is one of the ironies of fate. Yet despite its scientific cheapness and obsolescence, this book will mark a distinct advance for teachers whose only philosophy of education is the current vagaries of Hegel, now so prevalent among them in this country, an advance, to be sure, made in Germany fifty years ago, but not yet very generally bettered by German teachers. The practical applicability of this standpoint and book makes its merit. It should be read and studied by American teachers for its own sake, for whom we trust it will prove a step toward very far better things for them, could the great resources of modern psychology be now made accessible to them.

Zahl und Verteilung der Markhaltigen Fasern im Froschrückenmark. JUSTUS GAULE. Abhandlungen der Mathematisch-physischen Classe der Königl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Vol. XV, No. IX, pp. 739-780, 10 plates. Leipzig, 1889.

Die Stellung des Forschers gegenüber dem Problem des Lebens. Rede, JUSTUS GAULE. Leipzig, Verlag von Veit & Co., 1887, pp. 24.

Der Oekus der Zellen. JUSTUS GAULE. Beiträge zur Physiologie, Carl Ludwig gewidmet. Published by F. C. W. Vogel. Leipzig, 1887, pp. 133-148.

The first of these papers, a monument to German patience, is the result of most painstaking work extending over a period of five years; and marks an important advance in our knowledge of the fibre relations in the frog's spinal cord. The condensation of the matter to a limit of forty pages, perfectly classified and arranged, together with full illustration by diagrams and plates, from which the paper may almost be read, form most commendable features of the work.

Dr. Gaule has actually counted the medullated fibres in cross sections of the frog's spinal cord at five levels. These levels are designated throughout the paper as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; and are taken:—1, at junction of cord with medulla; 2, through root of 2d nerve; 3, near origin of 4th nerve; 4, just below that of the 6th nerve; 5, below origin of 9th nerve. As will be remarked the levels occur at the anterior end of the cord, at the middle of the brachial enlargement, at about the point of greatest constriction in the dorsal region, through the middle of the lumbar enlargement, and near the posterior end of the cord. In regard to